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## COTTON GROWERS TO SELL TO STATE AGENCIES

MUST SELL 40 PERCENT TO STATE -- Izgrev, No 1531, 23 Sep 49

The Ministry of Domestic Trade publishes the following concerning purchasing regulations of 1949 cotton crops; growers and possessors of ungineed cotton who have not compluded agreements with Textile Fibers State Enterprise are required to sell 40 percent of all their cotton to a state purchasing agency or to Textile Fibers. The balance, after ginning, may be kept for private use or sold on the free market.

Cotton growers who have concluded agreements with Textile Fibers will sell their ungineed cotton to this state enterprise according to quotes provided by the agreement. Those farmers who produced quantities exceeding the quota may sell them according to the provisions of the contract and share the profits provided berein.

Farmers who have concluded agreements with Zemsnab State Enterprise for the production of cotton seed, but have also sown cotton from the seed, will sell the gimmed cotton to Taxtile Fibers and the seed to Zemsbab, according to sem-

The deadline for selling cotton under contract is 20 December 1949, and for cotton not produced under contract, 31 March 1950.

Ginned cotton will be purchased at Textile Fibers warehouses at the following rates: first quality 272 levas, second quality 258 levas, third quality 245 levas, and fourth quality 232 levas per kilogram?

Unginned cotton will be bought at the same price as the ginned variety, with 3 lovas added for the seed it contains.

Cotton seed with 5-percent sterile seed content and 3-percent impurities will be bought at 12 levas a kilogram.

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Farmers hired for ginning cetton may retain 40 percent of unginned cotton and pay the producer at fixed prices. This cotton may then be sold to subsidiaries or purchasing posts of Textile Fibers. In addition, 50 percent of the cotton seed obtained during giuning may be repaired by farmers or hired workers for privace use. The balance of 50 percent is returned, free, to the owner's farm to be used in the next sowing. Any surplus quantities of seed voluntarily surrandered by the grown will go to Textile Fibers.

Thirty parcent of seed contained in unginned cotton sold under contract to Textile Fibers will be returned without charge to the grower for sowing.

Growers who sold cotton quotas established by agreements will obtain the following returns in Westton yarns and fabrics:

- 1. Twenty percent for gimmed cotton in yarns and fabrics, of which 25 percent will be yarns and 75 percent fabrics, with a deduction for the loss in ginning. Growers who so desire may obtain ginned cotton instead of yarns and fabrics.
- 2. For one kilogram of unginned cotton, growers will obtain 3 kilograms of bread and fodder grains, not exceeding, however, 350 kilograms for each member of the household.

Farm cooperatives and state farms who have sold the required quantity of their cotton production at calling prices may sell the surplus on the free market.

The exchange of cotton left for the private use of farmers will be made by Taxtile Fibers. Ginned and unginned cotton will be exchanged for cotton yarns and fabrics, according to the grades of cotton; only faunth quality cotton will be exchange from exchange. Factories are prohibited from exchanging cotton for yarns and fabrics.

Individual farmers, cooperatives, and state farms are prohibited from paying individuals in memory for ginning cotton. Only Textile Fibers and its subsidaries can pay memory for ginning cotton in areas where the enterprise possesses no ginning equipment of its own.

RAW\_COTTON EXCHANGED FOR YARNS -- Izgrev, No 1540, 4 Oct 49

Cotton growers having a surplus of cotton for their personal use may exchange the surplus for cotton yarns and textiles in the Textile Fibers State Enterprise.

The exchange rate for one kilogram of first-quality cotton is 300 grams of cotton yarn; for one kilogram of second-quality cotton, 283 grams of yarn; for one kilogram of third-quality cotton, 266 grams; and for one kilogram of fourth-quality cotton, 215 grams.

The exchange rate for cotton textiles depends on the quality and width of the cloth, but cotton growers may obtain any type of manufactured textiles. Only fourth quality cotton is excluded from the exchange.

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